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PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1923-24, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore with his letters No. C. P. R. 49 of 24-25, dated 10th and 27th November 1924.

ORDER No. E. 4770-830—EDN. 127-24-5, DATED 6TH FEBRUARY 1925.

Recorded.

Direction and Inspection.—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer continued in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education throughout the year except for 18 days when he was on privilege leave during which period, Mr. D. Venkataramiah, Circle Inspector of Education, Bangalore, acted as Inspector-General. He toured for 139 days and visited 409 institutions as against 137 days and 410 institutions in the previous year. With a view to relieve the Inspector-General of some of the routine work devolving on him, consequent on the abolition of the posts of Deputy Inspector-General and Technical Assistant and the increase in the activities of the Department and also to assist him in the formulation of schemes of improvement, the Government have recently sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Inspector-General of Education. It is hoped that the Inspector-General of Education will now be able to devote larger attention to the broader questions of consolidation, organisation and development.

2. Mr. D. Venkataramiah was in charge of the Bangalore Circle till 16th May 1924, and acted as Inspector-General from that date till 4th June 1924, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. He toured for 125 days and inspected 15 out of 17 schools in his direct charge, 201 other Institutions and two offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle. The number of days he was on tour fell short of the minimum prescribed by 50 days. Dr. Paul Chinnappa continued in charge of the Mysore Circle throughout the year and toured for 210 days and inspected all the 13 schools in his direct charge, all the offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle and visited in addition 400 institutions of the Primary and Middle school grades.

3. Sri Srirangamma, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, toured for 128 days and inspected 24 out of 32 schools in her direct charge leaving uninspected 8 schools which are reported to have been closed at the time of her inspection and visited 172 other schools. Her itineration, fell short of the minimum prescribed by 72 days, and cannot be considered satisfactory. Government trust that there will be an appreciable improvement in her touring during the current year. A Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools was appointed from 1st June 1924, in lieu of two Assistant Inspectresses, and was placed in charge of the schools in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Tumkur.

4. The period of touring of all the District Inspectors of Education except of Kolar fell short of the prescribed minimum. The itineration of the District Inspectors in charge of Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur Districts was quite inadequate, the number of days spent by them on tour being 138, 147 and 157 respectively. Among Assistant Inspectresses, the number of days toured out by Miss Yusoof Ali was only 127 days out of 336 days she was in charge. The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Devanahalli, Srinivasapur, Sidlaghatta, Shimoga, Channagiri, Sagar, Tirthahalli, Kolar, Gundlupet, Gubbi, Narasimharajapura and Nelamangala ranges was satisfactory, while that of the Assistant Inspectors of Doddballapur, Chamarajnagar, Malavalli, Arsikere and Chikmagalur ranges was very poor. The number of schools inspected by Mr. B. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector, Hiriya and Mr. Mahomed Khan Ghorri, Assistant Inspector, Kolar, was only 120 and 114 respectively for 191 and 212 days of touring which is quite unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General has observed that the question of removing some of the officers whose work is not satisfactory from the Inspectorate is under consideration. His report on the subject is awaited.

5. Besides the inspection of the Departmental Officers, 812 schools were visited by the officers of the Government belonging to other departments.

6. Towards the end of the year, the Government have passed orders replacing the two Circle Inspectors with territorial jurisdiction, by three Provincial Officers, responsible for the supervision of various grades or subjects of education.

7. *General Statistics.*—The number of institutions both public and private rose from 8,792 in 1922-23, to 9,084 in the year under report and the number of pupils under instruction from 2,87,794 to 3,03,092. There was also appreciable increase both in the average monthly and daily attendance, the figures being 2,66,745 and 2,05,680 as against 2,63,940 and 1,84,763 in the previous year. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total school-going population was 55.03 and 13.14 respectively as against 52.30 and 12.42 during the previous year and that of both boys and girls to the total population of school-going age was 34.48 as against 32.74 in 1922-23. There was one institution for every 3.24 sq. miles of area and 645 of the population and one out of every 2.57 of the school-going population was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was one in 19 as against one in 20 in the previous year. Comparing the figures available for the year 1922-23, the percentage of total scholars to population was higher in Mysore than in the presidencies or provinces in British India except that of Bombay where the percentage was 5.0 as against 4.91 in the State.

8. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Education (exclusive of University Education) both direct and indirect—rose from Rs. 43,64,292 to 44,98,598, the increase being mainly due to the remodelling of Primary and Middle schools. Of this, Rs. 34,19,706 was met from State Funds, Rs. 4,83,557 from Local Funds including Education cess, Rs. 42,153 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,19,658 from fees and Rs. 2,33,522 from all other sources. Of the total amount of expenditure on Education, Rs. 25,59,000 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 7,26,982 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 34,439 on Municipal schools, Rs. 3,51,850 on buildings and equipment and Rs. 7,56,328 on other purposes. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0-12-3 as against Re. 0-11-11 in the previous year.

9. In addition to the three districts levying education cess at the rate of six pies in the rupee, two more districts, viz., Shimoga and Tumkur, undertook the levy of the cess at the same rate during the year under review. Out of the collections realised from the cess in the five districts and supplementary Government grants, 644 Aided schools have been ordered to be converted into Government Institutions, 127 new schools to be opened, 64 primary schools to be developed into incomplete middle schools and 46 incomplete middle schools to pukka Middle schools. Practical Instruction classes have also been ordered to be opened in 24 centres. The improvement of educational facilities in the remaining three districts is retarded by the failure of the District Boards to levy education cess.

10. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—There were nine Collegiate High Schools as in the previous year, of which 5 were Government and 4 Aided. Of 1,187 students sent up for the University Entrance Examination, 382 passed, giving a percentage of 32.18 as against 41.45 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the Van

Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was very satisfactory being 55, while that of D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore, and Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, was very poor, being 19 and 18 respectively. The number of High Schools for boys was 21 with a total attendance of 7,712 as against 19 schools with 6,639 pupils in the previous year. Two new High Schools were started during the year—one at Tiptur in the Tumkur District and the other at Mysore, the latter being intended to serve as a Practising High School for the Training College. Thirteen additional sections were opened in some of the High Schools to provide for the increasing number of students seeking admission. In spite of the creation of the above facilities, seats could not be found for the failed S. S. L. C. students in Bangalore with the result that a special class had to be opened for them in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, from June 1924. Two thousand two hundred and five students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination of whom, 1,024 were declared eligible for the collegiate course and the public service, giving a percentage of 46 as against 49 in the previous year. The results of the Vani Vilas Institute, National High School, Bangalore, M. E. M. Girls' School, Kolar, and D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore, were particularly good, while those of the Maharani's High School, Mysore, Marimallappa's High School, Mysore, and Chitaldrug High School were poor.

11. *Middle Schools.*—In accordance with the orders on the Education Memorandum the Middle Schools were remodelled so as to constitute a four years' course providing instruction in both English and Vernacular. As a transitional measure, another type called the Incomplete Middle School has come into existence, providing instruction in English up to the second year standard of the Middle School course. The number of Middle Schools for boys according to the new classification was 192 with a strength of 20,697 and the number of Incomplete Middle Schools was 313 with a strength of 6,912. Four thousand five hundred and ninety two candidates appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination of whom 2,222 were successful giving a percentage of 49.4 as against 54.2 in the previous year. The number of pupils who sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination was 5,719 and the number successful was 2,021, giving a percentage of 37.2 as against 48.3 in 1922-23. Twenty seven Panchama students passed the English and 31 the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.

12. *Primary Schools.*—The total number of primary schools for boys increased from 6,504 in 1922-23 to 6,554 in 1923-24 and the number of pupils from 1,96,359 to 2,09,218 including 17,640 girls. Two thousand seven hundred and forty schools were Government Institutions as against 2,412 in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils, 1,29,577 were in the first year or infant class, 40,851 in the second year class, 25,097 in the third year class and 13,490 in the fourth year class. The large number of pupils in the lowest class indicates the stagnation of pupils in the infant classes, which is not a healthy sign of progress. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to issue suitable instructions to the Inspectorial staff to pay particular attention to this defect during their inspections and see that undue retardation of pupils in the lowest classes is avoided as much as possible. Compulsory education was in force in 240 centres as in the previous year and the total number of children of compulsory age attending the schools was 32,938 as against 37,887 in 1923 and 44,009 in 1922. The Education Survey has revealed the necessity for more primary schools in rural parts, but any expansion of educational facilities is mainly dependent on the funds made available by the local bodies.

13. *Training Institutions.*—In the 8 Training Schools for men and 3 for women, there were in all 601 pupils under training as against 617 in the previous year. The number of graduates under training was increased from 6 to 12 and a separate High School has been attached to the Training College to serve as a Practising High School. In the Collegiate, Secondary, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary grade final examinations, the number of passes was 10,4,5 and 88 respectively. Thirteen girls passed final examination of the Lower Secondary grade. The percentage of passes in the Lower Secondary Preliminary examination was very poor in the District Normal schools of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga. The Inspector-General is requested to take necessary steps to secure better results during the current year. Out of about 7,666 teachers in the Department, only 3,567 or a little less than half the number of teachers have passed one or other of the training examinations. A high standard of instruction cannot be expected when the number of untrained teachers still predominates. The number of teachers trained in the various grades is also decreasing year by year. Efforts should be made to utilise the budget provision in full so as to turn out a larger number of trained teachers every year especially of the Lower Secondary grade.

14. *Special Schools.*—There were in all 18 industrial schools for men with a strength of 1,018 as against 1,071 in 1922-23. The School of Engineering continued to be popular, the number of pupils under instruction being 214 as against 183 in the previous year. The question of levying some fees from the pupils in this institution to meet some part

of the cost should receive attention. The number of candidates who passed the final examination in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering was 40 out of 60 who appeared. The number of schools imparting instruction in commercial subjects was 4, of which 2 were Government, one aided and one un-aided, with a total strength of 400 pupils. Commercial subjects were also taught in five High Schools of the State. As the revised S. S. L. C. scheme provides for an optional course of instruction in commercial subjects, orders have been recently passed sanctioning the opening of Commercial classes in two more High Schools. Practical Instruction classes of an improved type have been opened in 5 centres, providing instruction in Carpentry in Boys' Schools and tailoring in Girls' Schools, the total number of students attending the Carpentry and Tailoring classes being 415 and 117 respectively. Nine out of twelve of the Weaving classes attached to the Panchama Schools were working regularly with a strength of 196 pupils. The School for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind continued to do good work with a total strength of 62 comprising 25 deaf and 35 blind pupils and 2 in the Training Section. Of the total number of pupils, 7 came from the neighbouring presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

15. The total number of Sanskrit Schools was 47 with a strength of 1,536 as against 51 schools with a strength of 1,772 in the previous year. A Committee is reported to have been appointed to examine the question of Sanskrit Education in the State and see to what extent the Sanskrit schools are serving a definite purpose. The report of the Committee is awaited. Orders were passed recently, continuing the Sanskrit College at Mysore as a seat of orthodox learning with admission restricted to pupils of the priestly class and throwing open the Bangalore Sanskrit College for all pupils irrespective of caste or creed. Government will watch with interest the extent to which the pupils of the other communities avail themselves of the facilities afforded for higher Sanskrit education.

16. *Women's Education.*—There were 4 English high schools for girls with a strength of 182, one Kannada High School with 27 pupils, 20 middle schools with 1,401 pupils, 56 incomplete middle schools with 956 pupils, 729 primary schools with 34,961 pupils, 3 training institutions with 56 pupils and 4 industrial schools with a total strength of 176. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 13.14 as against 12.42 in the previous year. In the University Entrance Examination, 5 passed out of 9 examined; in the S. S. L. C., 24 out of 55, in the Upper Secondary, 5 out of 10 and in the English Lower Secondary, 222 out of 614. The results of the Training Examination of the Lower Secondary grade (preliminary) were 32 passed out of 73 and in the final 13 out of 15. The total expenditure on the education of girls was Rs. 5,37,190 as against 5,44,399 in the previous year and of this amount 3,69,399 was met from State Funds, 1,07,984 from Local Funds, 3,346 from fees and Rs. 56,461 from other sources. The average annual expenditure per pupil was Rs. 325 in English high schools, Rs. 43 in middle schools, Rs. 109 in technical schools and Rs. 9 in primary schools.

17. *Education of Special Communities.*—An Advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-officials was appointed during the year to discuss the problems relating to the education of the Mahomedans and to review their future requirements. A separate Mahomedan Scholarship Fund was constituted out of the amount shared by the pupils of the Community in the backward class scholarship scheme and the Aligarh scholarship and the fund is administered by the Inspector-General with the help of a special Committee. The total number of Hindustani Schools for boys and girls was 1,033 with a strength of 33,376 as against 950 with a strength of 31,155 in the previous year. Of the total number, 16 were middle schools, 71 incomplete middle schools, 944 primary schools and one special school. There were also 7,853 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools, which gives a total of 41,589 pupils under instruction as against 38,845 in the previous year. The results of the Public Examination in the case of boys were 11 passed out of 27 candidates for the University Entrance Examination, 52 out of 140 in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, 111 out of 265 in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 258 out of 587 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination and 31 out of 58 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination, while the number of passes among girls was 1 in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, 79 out of 232 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination and 10 out of 18 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination.

18. *Education of the Depressed Classes.*—The number of schools for the depressed classes rose from 582 to 592, with a strength of 13,661 as against 12,837 in the previous year. Of the total number of schools, 374 were Government, 215 aided and 3 special. Of the Government Institutions, 3 were middle schools and 371 primary schools. The Panchama Boarding schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work satisfactorily. The Upper Secondary class in the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore, has been abolished. The demand for admission to the Boarding institutions is increasing year by year and the number of boarders in the Free Panchama Boarding Home, Bangalore, has increased to 28 as against the original provision of 12. It is gratifying to note that the

sentiment against the admission of Panchama pupils to general schools is reported to be growing weaker in most places and that there were 3,294 pupils in general schools as against 3,035 in the previous year.

19. *Educational Buildings and Equipment.*—With a view to ensure prompt execution of the programme of educational buildings, orders were passed defining clearly the duties of the Public Works and Education Departments in the matter of construction, maintenance and repairs of buildings. As, under the above orders, the Education Department is expected to carry out a heavy building programme, the subordinate Public Works staff of the Department was suitably strengthened and the Inspector-General was given the services of a special Engineering Assistant of the rank of a Sub-Engineer. The type designs for Primary School Buildings were approved and those for the Middle schools are under consideration.

20. A sum of Rs. 1,88,914 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 1,52,127 in the year 1922-23. Of this amount, Rs. 13,405 was spent on high schools, Rs. 72,680 on District and Taluk Headquarter Schools, Rs. 5,930 on special institutions, Rs. 67,875 on village schools and Rs. 29,024 on repairs to existing buildings. The amount paid as grant-in-aid for building works was Rs. 19,442. Out of the two lakhs of rupees resumed from the District Boards, being a portion of the accumulated balances of Mohatarfa and Local Fund General transferred to them in 1917, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was set apart for buildings and of this amount Rs. 83,176 was spent in the several districts as against an appropriation of Rs. 1,25,000 during the year under review. In spite of the large amounts spent on buildings in the past, the accommodation in many of the schools is insufficient and is in urgent need of improvement. With the aid of accumulated cess collections in some of the districts and supplementary grants from State Funds, the construction of a large number of buildings should be undertaken during the current and coming years. The total amount spent on articles of equipment was Rs. 1,67,389.

21. *Hostels.*—The number of hostels increased from 44 to 51 and their strength from 2,222 to 2,298. Of these hostels, 20 were Government, 26 aided and 5 un-aided. To afford boarding facilities for boys in middle school classes, a hostel was opened at Ayanur in the Shimoga District, and its average attendance during the year was only 7, as against 14 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the prevalence of epidemics. A similar hostel is reported to have been opened at Kotehal, Channagiri Taluk. The number of boarders in the hostels is very small when compared to the number students under instruction in the secondary schools. The question of popularising these institutions by attracting a larger number of pupils should receive the attention of the Department.

22. *Other Activities.*—The Scout Movement continued to be popular. Forty-nine new troops were started during the year, and excluding the 21 troops which ceased to exist, the total number of Scout Troops was 133 with a strength of 3,048 as against 119 with a strength of 2,924 in the previous year. The Mysore Scouts won distinction in the Scouting and Ambulance Competitions held in Madras and Calcutta and the party which went to Madras was specially complimented by His Excellency the Viceroy. Some of the high and middle schools organised excursions to places of geographical or historical interest.

23. *General Remarks.*—Government note with satisfaction the steady advance made during the year in Education in all the grades as indicated in the Inspector-General's interesting report. Satisfactory progress has been shown by the activities of the Department in carrying out some of the urgent reforms sanctioned in the Education Memorandum. The question of financing primary education, which is in need of further development and expansion, is now receiving the earnest consideration of Government. Greater attention in the current and the coming years should be devoted by the Department to the improvement of accommodation and equipment of all grades of schools, to the training of a larger number of teachers, and to increase the efficiency of Girls' Schools. Government are glad to note that the working of the Department under Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer as Inspector-General of Education, during the year of report, was satisfactory and that the staff under him worked with zeal, although it must be observed that the work of inspection of the Inspectorial staff leaves yet much room for improvement.

B. RAMASWAMIYA,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.